

## Indian freedom timeline

Year	Indian Freedom Struggle: Important Events
1857	Mutiny against the British
1885	Indian National Congress is founded by A.O. Hume
1905	Partition of Bengal announced
1906	Muslim League was founded at Decca on 31st December.
1909	Minto-Morley Reforms of Indian Councils Act - 21st May.
1912	New Delhi established as the new capital of India
1914	The Ghadar Party was formed at San Francisco on 1st November
1914	Outbreak of the 1st World War 4th August
1916	Tilak founded Indian Home Rule League with its headquarters at Poona on 28th April.
1916	Annie Besant started another Home Rule League on 25th September.
1917	Mahatma Gandhi launches the Champaran campaign in Bihar to focus attention on the

	grievances of indigo planters in April
1919	Rowlett Bill introduced on Feb 16, 1919.
1919	The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place on 13th April in Amritsar.
1919	The House of Commons passes the Montague Chelmsford Reforms or the Government of India Act, 1919 on 5th December. The new reforms under this Act came into operation in 1921.
1920	The Indian National Congress (INC) adopts the Non-Co-operation Resolution in December.
1920-22	Mahatma Gandhi suspends Non-Co-operation Movement on Feb 12 after the violent incidents at Chauri Chaura.
1923	Swaraj Party was formed by Motilal Nehru and others on 1st January.
1925	The Kakori Train Conspiracy case in August
1927	The British Prime Minister appoints Simon Commission to suggest future constitutional reforms in India.
1929	All Parties Muslim Conference formulates the 'Fourteen Points' under the leadership of Jinnah on 9th March.
1929	Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwari Dutt throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assen on 8th April.

1929	The Lahore session of the INC adopts the goal of complete independence (poorna swarajya) for India; Jawaharlal Nehru hoists the tricolor on the banks of the Ravi at Lahore on 31st December.
1930	Mahatma Gandhi launches the Civil Disobedience movement with his epic Dandi Mar (Mar 12 to Apr 6). First phase of the Civil Disobedience movement: Mar 12, 1930 to Mar 5, 1931.
1930	First Round Table Conference begins in London to consider the report of the Simon Commission on 30th November.
1931	On 5th March, the Gandhi Irwin pact was signed and the Civil Disobedience movement was suspended.
1931	Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj guru were executed on 23rd March.
1931	Second Round Table Conference took place on 7th September.
1932	British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald announced the infamous "Communal Award" on 16th August.
1932	The Third Round Table Conference begins in London (Nov 17 to Dec 24)
1935	The Government of India Act 1935 was passed on 4th August
1939	Second World War (Sep 1). Great Britain declares war on Germany on 3rd September; the Viceroy

	declares that India too is at war.
1942	Quit India movement begins on 11th of August; the Great Aug Uprising.
1942	Subhash Chandra Bose established the Indian National Army 'Azad Hind Fauj' on 1st September.
1946	Cabinet Mission arrives in New Delhi (Mar 14); British Prime Minister Attlee announces Cabinet Mission to propose new solution to the Indian deadlock on 15th March; ; issues proposal (May 16).
1947	On 20th February, British Prime Minister Attlee declares that the British government would leave India not later than Jun 1948.
1947	Lord Mountbatten, the last British Viceroy and Governor General of India, sworn in on 24th March
1947	Mountbatten Plan was made on 3rd June for the partition of India and the announcement was made on June 4th that transfer to power will take place on August 15th

**All the best by suryansh [Ur GK buddy]**